INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENT
Volume-5, Issue-1, Dec-Feb 2015/16 ISSN 2091-2854
Received: 22 October 2015 *Revised:24 November 2015* *Accepted: 5 February 2016*

FLORISTIC COMPOSITION OF GOVERNMENT DEGREE AND PG COLLEGE CAMPUS, WANAPARTHY, MAHABUBNAGAR DISTRICT, TELANGANA

B. Sadasivaiah[1]*, M. Sharath Goud[2], R. Devilal[3], M. Laxmikanth[4], M. Uday Kumar[5], A. Ramakrishna[6], V. Swaroopa[7], A. Narasimha [8], C. Shirisha[9] and M. Sridhar Reddy[10]

[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9] Department of Botany, Govt. Degree & PG College, Wanaparthy – 509103, Mahabubnagar District, Telangana

[10]Department of Environmental Sciences, Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh

*Corresponding author: chumsada@gmail.com

Abstract

The floristic components of Government Degree and PG College campus, Wanaparthy yield 355 plant taxa including 15 endemics at various levels. The results also showed that, good number of medicinal plants, wild relatives, fodder plants and wild edible plants. The results indicated that the college campus is very rich in plant diversity which is very useful to the student community for their study.

Keywords: Conservation, Endemic species, Economic importance, Wild relatives

Introduction

Plant diversity provides many basic resources for fulfilling various needs of human beings in the form of timber, food, fiber, dyes, medicines, food flavors, pesticides etc. In the present scenario, plant diversity has attracted more attention owing to its buffering capacity against air pollution and carbon sequestration of excess CO_2 present in the atmosphere. The positive aspects of ecosystem like greater availability of resources, high net primary productivity and reduction of nutrient losses can be enhanced by high diversity (Singh, 2002). But the continued growth of human population and of consumption patterns, grazing, unsustainable extraction, habitat destruction, land conversion to agriculture and development, climate change, pollution and spread of invasive species has resulted in decrease of plant diversity. The plant diversity loss is more palpable and severe in rural areas and among rural poor people as they depend on plants for medicine, food and fodder. Thus the biodiversity forms the basis for survival and a potential resource capital of a region.

Telangana region forests of Mahabubnagar district are under severe pressure for meeting the excess demands for fuel, fodder, grazing, timber and non timber forest products. The traditional knowledge system associated with availability and access to plant resources is also on rapid decline in this region due to decline in plant resources and people interest in this medicine. The partially documented or undocumented knowledge on ethno-medicine is also on decline (Raghava Rao, 1989). But how we can expect to preserve plant diversity if we don't know the names of the plants that occur in our neighborhood. This calls for conservation of plant diversity in any form, at all scales and where ever possible. The success of biodiversity conservation or otherwise of the projects depends on peoples participation and the knowledge of plants among the people and student community helps in strengthening the goal of conserving biodiversity. In this regard, the record and enumeration of plants at school level and college level play a significant role in conserving local flora, and renews people's interest in local medicine and plant resources.

In the context of unabated loss of biodiversity due to human interference, plant taxonomists throughout the world are documenting floras at different levels- national, regional, local etc (Rao, 2012). Local floras especially pertaining to University/College campus areas were worked out in many parts of the world; for example, Hawaii University, Ohio University and in

Andhra Pradesh Sri Venkateswara University and Sri Krishnadevaraya University (Rao, 2012). Realizing the importance of Government Degree and PG College campus flora, the authors have to attempt to provide a precise inventory of plants of Government Degree and PG College campus.

Materials and methods

Study area

Government Degree College for Arts and Science for Men, Wanaparthy was established in 1974 under private management to cater the educational needs of the people of Wanaparthy and surrounding villages. It was started with a great vision and mission to impart higher education to the poor and transform it into a knowledge society. Recently the college building is shifted to outskirts of Wanaparthy town in 2006. It is located 6 km away from Wanaparthy town in Mahabubnagar district, Telangana. The campus is extended to over 22 acres. At present the college running one Master of Arts and four Master of Science courses including Botany. At Under Graduate level, the college has four groups with Botany is one of the optional subject in science groups with more than 1500 students.

The campus is surrounding with cultivated fields of Paddy, Mango etc. The soil in the campus is mixed with black and sand. The maximum temperature 42ºC is recorded in the month of April. Before establishment of college in 2006, the present college campus is under cultivation and is dominated by weeds, few shrubs and trees. After the establishment of the college a good number of trees were planted in the campus by college authorities and Department of Social Forestry. Later in 2007 a botanical garden was developed in the campus with an area of 65×65 ft. lawn and many plants were planted in the campus in several occasions (SSR, 2007).

Methodology

The college campus was surveyed randomly form February 2012 to February 2015 covering all the seasons. The representative specimens of every plant were collected in quadruplicates. Repeated collections were avoided of plants once collected in the campus or anywhere in the district and just recorded. Field numbers were given for every specimen in the field notebook. The photographs of the plants were taken with the help of Sony Digital Camera.

The collected specimens were tied in thick polythene bags. Specimens were then poisoned, dried and were made into herbarium according to methodology described by Santapau (1955), Jain and Rao (1977) and Forman and Bridson (1989). Identification of the specimens was

done by the following 'Flora of Presidency Madras' (Gamble and Fischer, 1915-1935) and other works done by Pullaiah (2015) and further confirmed in certain cases, by comparing with the herbarium material housed at Sri Krishnadevaraya University Herbarium (SKU); Deccan Regional Circle (BSID), Botanical Survey of India, Hyderabad. A critical care was taken in the confirmation of endemic, threatened taxa and new distributional records.

Results

The present work is pertaining to plant taxa of Government Degree College campus, Wanaparthy. All the recorded taxa were systematically arranged in alphabetical manner.

During the present study, a total of 1200 field numbers were collected. A total of 355 taxa comprising of 242 genera and 77 families were identified. Of these 355 species, *Marsilia minuta, Selaginella bryopteris* are Pterdophytes and *Araucaria araucona, Cycas circinalis, Thuja occidentalis* are Gymnopserms. Pertaining to life forms 45 are trees, 30 shrubs, 33 climbers and 247 are herbs. Poaceae is the largest family with 49 taxa, followed by Fabaceae (35), Asteraceae (19) and Amaranthaceae (16). A total of 35 families recorded with single species, 9 families representing with 2 species, 23 families representing with 3-10 species and 10 families representing with more than 10 species. All the species including their family, habit and use value are presented in **Table 1**. A good number of plants (175 species) are common, 81 are occasional and 31 are rarely available in the college campus and 68 are planted in the campus for avenue and ornamental purpose.

Table -1: List of species recorded in the college campus

S. No.	Name of the Taxon	Family	Field Number	Habit	Use	Status
1	*Abutilon crispum* (L.) Medikus	Malvaceae	*	H	M	C
2	*Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sweet	Malvaceae	*	S	E	C
3	*Acacia nilotica* (L.) Willd. ex Del.	Mimosaceae	1961	T	T, E	O
4	*Acalypha ciliata* Forssk.	Euphorbiaceae	*	H		C
5	*Acalypha indica* L.	Euphorbiaceae	1619	H	M, E	O
6	*Acalypha wilkesiana* Müll.Arg.	Euphorbiaceae	1195	S	O	P
7	*Acanthospermum hispidum* DC.	Asteraceae	1105	H	M	C

8	*Achyranthes aspera* L.	Amaranthaceae	1131	H	M, E	C
9	*Achyranthes aspera* L. var. *argentia* (Lam.) Hook. f.	Amaranthaceae	*	H	M, E	R
10	*Aegle marmelos* (L.) Correa ex Serr.	Rutaceae	*	T	M, E	P
11	*Aerva javanica* (Burm.f.) Juss. ex Schultes	Amaranthaceae	*	H	M	R
12	*Aerva lanata* (L.) Juss.	Amaranthaceae	*	H	M	C
13	*Aeschynomene indica* L.	Fabaceae	1180	H	F	O
14	*Ageratum conyzoides* L.	Asteraceae	*	H	M	O
15	*Albizia lebbeck* (L.) Willd.	Mimosaceae	1964	T	O	O
16	*Allamanda cathartica* L.	Apocynaceae	1979	C	O	P
17	*Allmania longepedunculata* (Trimen) Gamble	Amaranthaceae	*	H	E	O
18	*Allmania nodiflora* (L.) R. Br. ex Wight	Amaranthaceae	*	H	E	C
19	*Allmania nodiflora* (L.) R. Br. ex Wight. var. *roxburghii* Wight	Amaranthaceae	*	H	E	C
20	*Alloteropsis cimicina* (L.) Stapf	Poaceae	1113	H	F	C
21	*Aloe vera* L.	Liliaceae	*	H	M	O
22	*Alternanthera ficoidea* (L.) Sm.	Amaranthaceae	1108	H	O	C
23	*Alternanthera pungens* Kunth	Amaranthaceae	*	H		C
24	*Alternanthera sessilis* (L.) R. Br. ex DC.	Amaranthaceae	1654	H	E	R
25	*Alysicarpus bupleurifolius* (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	*	H	F	C
26	*Alysicarpus bupleurifolius* (L.) DC. var. *gracilis* (Edgew.) Baker	Fabaceae	*	H	F	C
27	*Alysicarpus hamosus* Edgew.	Fabaceae	1138	H	F	O
28	*Alysicarpus mahabubnagarensis* Raghava Rao et al.	Fabaceae	1075	H	F	R

29	*Alysicarpus pubescens* Law. ex Wight	Fabaceae	1218	H	F	R
30	*Alysicarpus roxburghianus* Thoth. & A.Pramanik	Fabaceae	1172	H	F	R
31	*Amaranthus viridis* L.	Amaranthaceae	1989	H	E	C
32	*Ammannia baccifera* L.	Lythraceae	*	H		O
33	*Andropogon pumilus* Roxb.	Poaceae	*	H	F	C
34	*Annona squamosa* L.	Annonaceae	*	T	E, M	O
35	*Apluda mutica* L.	Poaceae	*	H	F	C
36	*Aponogeton natans* (L.) Engl.	Apanogitanaceae	*	H	O	R
37	*Araucaria araucana* (Molina) K. Koch	Araucariaceae	*	T	O	P
38	*Aristida adscensionis* L.	Poaceae	1181	H	F	C
39	*Aristida funiculata* Trin. & Rupr.	Poaceae	1112	H	F	C
40	*Aristida hystrix* L.f.	Poaceae	1141	H	F	C
41	*Aristida setacea* Retz.	Poaceae	1120	H	Misc.	C
42	*Aristolochia indica* L.	Aristolochiaceae	1613	C	M	C
43	*Arthraxon lanceolatus* (Roxb.) Hochst. var. *echinatus* (Nees) Hackel	Poaceae	1153	H		C
44	*Asparagus racemosus* Willd.	Asparagaceae	*	C	M, O	O
45	*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.	Meliaceae	*	T	M, T	O
46	*Barleria prionitis* L.	Acanthaceae	*	S	M, O	O
47	*Barringtonia acutangula* (L.) Gaertn.	Barringtoniaceae	*	T	M	P
48	*Bauhinia purpurea* L.	Caesalpiniaceae	1186	T	O	R
49	*Bauhinia racemosa* Lam.	Caesalpiniaceae	*	T	O	P
50	*Blainvillea acmella* (L.) Philipson	Asteraceae	1169	H	M	C
51	*Blepharis maderaspatensis* (L.) Heyne ex Roth	Acanthaceae	*	H		O
52	*Blepharis repens* (Vahl) Roth	Acanthaceae	1126	H		C
53	*Blumea mollis* (D.Don) Merr.	Asteraceae	*	H	M	C

54	*Boerhavia diffusa* L.	Nyctaginaceae	*	H	M, E	C
55	*Boerhavia erecta* L.	Nyctaginaceae	*	H	M	C
56	*Bougainvillea spectabilis* willd.	Nyctaginaceae	*	C	O	P
57	*Brachiaria distachya* (L.) Stapf	Poaceae	*	H	F	C
58	*Brachiaria ramosa* (L.) Stapf	Poaceae	1575	H	F	C
59	*Brachiaria remota* (Retz.) Haines	Poaceae	1576	H	F	C
60	*Brachiaria reptans* (L.) C. Gardner & C.E. Hubb.	Poaceae	*	H	F	C
61	*Bryophyllum pinnatum* (Lam.) Oken	Crassulaceae	*	H	O	P
62	*Bulbostylis barbata* (Rottb.) Kunth ex Clarke	Cyperaceae	*	H	F	C
63	*Bulbostylis subspinescens* C.B.Clarke	Cyperaceae	*	H	F	O
64	*Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taubert	Fabaceae	*	T	M, Misc.	O
65	*Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp.	Fabaceae	*	H	E	P
66	*Cajanus scarabaeoides* (L.) du Petit.	Fabaceae	*	C	WR	C
67	*Calotropis gigantiea* (L.) R.Br.	Asclepiadaceae	1963	S	M	O
68	*Calotropis procera* (Ait.) R. Br.	Asclepiadaceae	1985	S	M	R
69	*Canthium parviflorum* Lam.	Rubiaceae	1589	S	M, E	O
70	*Capparis zeylanica* L.	Capparaceae	1965	C	E	C
71	*Capparis decidua* (Forssk.) Edgew.	Capparaceae	1190	S	E, M	O
72	*Caralluma adscendens* (Roxb.) Haw. var. *attenuata* (Wight) Grav. & Mayur.	Asclepiadaceae	1962	H	E, M	C
73	*Caralluma adscendens* var. *fimbriata* (Wall.) Gravely & Mayur	Asclepiadaceae	*	H	E, M	C
74	*Caralluma stalagmifera* C.E.C.Fisch.	Asclepiadaceae	*	H	E, M	R
75	*Cardiospermum canescens* Wall	Sapindaceae	*	C	M	C
76	*Cardiospermum halicacabum* L.	Sapindaceae	1185	C	M	C

77	*Carissa spinarum* L.	Apocynaceae	1959	S	E, M	O
78	*Cassia fistula* L.	Caesalpiniaceae	*	T	M	O
79	*Cassia sophera* Collad.	Caesalpiniaceae	*	S	M	O
80	*Catunaregum spinosa* (Thunb.) Tirveng.	Rubiaceae	*	S	M	C
81	*Celosia argentea* L.	Amaranthaceae	1099	H	E	O
82	*Centella asiatica* (L.) Urban	Apiaceae	*	H	M	P
83	*Cereus pterogonus* Lem.	Crassulaceae	*	H	O	P
84	*Ceropegia bulbosa* Roxb.	Asclepiadaceae	*	C	E, M	R
85	*Ceropegia juncea* Roxb.	Asclepiadaceae	*	C	E, M	R
86	*Chamaecrista absus* (L.) Irwin & Barneby	Caesalpiniaceae	*	H	M	O
87	*Chamaecrista pumila* (Lam.) Singh	Caesalpiniaceae	*	H	M	C
88	*Chloris barbata* Sw. *(Chloris inflata)*	Poaceae	*	H	F	C
89	*Chloris quinquesetica* Bhide	Poaceae	1115	H	F	C
90	*Chloris virgata* Sw.	Poaceae	*	H	F	O
91	*Chrysadilocarpus lutescens* H. Wendl.	Arecaceae	*	T	O	P
92	*Chrysopogon fulvus* (Spr.) Chiov.	Poaceae	1260	H	F	C
93	*Cissus quadrangularis* L.	Vitaceae	*	C	M, E	O
94	*Cleome aspera* Koenig ex DC.	Cleomaceae	*	H	M	C
95	*Cleome monophylla* L.	Cleomaceae	1642	H	M	R
96	*Cleome viscosa* L.	Cleomaceae	*	H	M	C
97	*Coccinia grandis* (L.) Voigt.	Cucurbitaceae	1991	C	M, E	C
98	*Cocculus hirsutus* (L.) Diels	Menispermaceae	*	C	M	C
99	*Codiaeum variegatum* (L.) A. Juss.	Euphorbiaceae	*	S	O	P
100	*Coelachyrum lagopoides* Bor	Poaceae	1178	H	F	O
101	*Colocasia escculenta* (L.) Schott	Araceae	*	H	O	P
102	*Commelina benghalensis* L.	Commelinaceae	*	H	M	C
103	*Commelina clavata* C. B. Clarke	Commelinaceae	*	H	F	O

104	*Conocarpus erectus* L.	Combretaceae	*	T	O	P
105	*Corchorus aestuans* L.	Tiliaceae	*	H	Misc.	C
106	*Corchorus olitorius* L.	Tiliaceae	1148	H	Misc.	C
107	*Corchorus trilocularis* L.	Tiliaceae	*	H	Misc.	C
108	*Crinum asiaticum* L.	Amaryllidaceae	*	H	M, O	R
109	*Crinum latifolium* L.	Amaryllidaceae	*	H	O	P
110	*Crotalaria angulata* Miller	Fabaceae	1597	H	F	R
111	*Crotalaria hebecarpa* (DC.) Rudd.	Fabaceae	*	H	F	C
112	*Crotalaria juncea* L.	Fabaceae	*	H	F	P
113	*Crotalaria medicaginea* Lam.	Fabaceae	*	H	F	O
114	*Crotalaria verrucosa* L.	Fabaceae	1643	H	F	R
115	*Crotalaria willdenowiana* DC.	Fabaceae	1096	H	F	R
116	*Croton bonplandianum* Baillon	Euphorbiaceae	1600	H	M	C
117	*Ctenolepis garcinii* (Burm. f.) C.B. Clarke	Cucurbitaceae	1629	C	M	O
118	*Cyanotis arachnoidea* C.B. Clarke	Commelinaceae	1111	H		C
119	*Cyanotis axillaris* (L.) D.Don ex Sweet	Commelinaceae	*	H		C
120	*Cyanotis cucullata* (Roth) Kunth	Commelinaceae	*	H		C
121	*Cyanotis fasciculata* (Heyne ex Roth) Schultes & Schultes f.	Commelinaceae	*	H		O
122	*Cyanotis tuberosa* (Roxb.) Schultes & Schultes f.	Commelinaceae	*	H	M	C
123	*Cycas circcinalis* L.	Cyacadaceae	*	T	E, O	P
124	*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers.	Poaceae	1584	H	M, F	C
125	*Cyperus difformis* L.	Cyperaceae	1014	H	F	O
126	*Cyperus iria* L.	Cyperaceae	1125	H	F	C
127	*Cyperus rotundus* L.	Cyperaceae	1632	H	M, F	C
128	*Cyperus rubicundus* Vahl	Cyperaceae	*	H	F	C
129	*Dactyloctenium aegyptium* (L.) P.	Poaceae	1179	H	F	C

	Beauv.					
130	*Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb.	Fabaceae	1188	T	O	O
131	*Delonix regia* Hook.f.	Caesalpiniaceae	*	T	O	P
132	*Desmodium triflorum* (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	1586	H		C
133	*Dichanthium annulatum* (Forssk.) Stapf	Poaceae	*	H	F	C
134	*Dichanthium foveolatum* (Del.) Roberty	Poaceae	1151	H	F	C
135	*Dichrostachys cinerea* (L.) Wight & Arn.	Mimosaceae	1580	S	M	C
136	*Dicoma tomentosa* Cass.	Asteraceae	1121	H	M	C
137	*Digera muricata* (L.) Mart.	Amaranthaceae	1609	H	E	O
138	*Digitaria bicornis* (Lam.) Roemer & Schultes	Poaceae	*	H	F	C
139	*Digitaria ciliaris* (Retz.) Koel.	Poaceae	*	H	F	C
140	*Digitaria longiflora* (Retz.) Pers.	Poaceae	*	H	F	C
141	*Dipteracanthus patulus* (Jacq.) Nees	Acanthaceae	1132	H	O	O
142	*Dipteracanthus prostratus* (Poir) Nees	Acanthaceae	*	H	M	O
143	*Dolichandrone falcata* (Wall.ex DC.) Seem.	Bignoniaceae	*	T	M	P
144	*Dracaena reflexa* Lam.	Asparagaceae	*	S	O	P
145	*Duranta erecta* L.	Verbenaceae	1192	S	O	P
146	*Echinochloa colona* (L.) Link	Poaceae	1116	H	E, F	C
147	*Echinops echinatus* Roxb.	Asteraceae	1136	H	M	C
148	*Eclipta prostrata* (L.) L. Mant.	Asteraceae	1147	H	M, E	O
149	*Emilia sonchifolia* (L.) DC. ex DC.	Asteraceae	1168	H	M	C
150	*Enicostemma axillare* (Lam.) Roynal	Gentianaceae	1163	H	M	C
151	*Epaltes divaricata* (L.) Cass.	Asteraceae	1176	H	M	O
152	*Epipremnum aureum* (L.) Engl.	Araceae	*	C	O	P

153	*Eragrostiella bifaria* (Vahl) Bor	Poaceae	*	H	F	C
154	*Eragrostiella walkeri* (Stapf) Bor	Poaceae	*	H	F	C
155	*Eragrostis ciliaris* (L.) R.Br.	Poaceae	*	H	F	C
156	*Eragrostis pilosa* (L.) Beauv.	Poaceae	*	H	F	C
157	*Eragrostis riparia* (Willd.) Nees	Poaceae	*	H	F	O
158	*Eragrostis tenella* (L.) Beauv. ex Roemer & Schultes	Poaceae	*	H	F	C
159	*Eragrostis viscosa* (Retz.) Trin.	Poaceae	*	H	F	C
160	*Eriocaulon quinquangulare* L.	Erioculaceae	*	H		C
161	*Eriochloa procera* (Retz.) C.E. Hubb.	Poaceae	*	H	F	O
162	*Euphorbia hirta* L.	Euphorbiaceae	1127	H	M	C
163	*Euphorbia indica* Lam.	Euphorbiaceae	1167	H		O
164	*Euphorbia milii* Des Moul.	Euphorbiaceae	*	H	O	P
165	*Euphorbia thymifolia* L.	Euphorbiaceae	*	H		O
166	*Euphorbia tirucalli* L.	Euphorbiaceae	*	T	M	P
167	*Evolvulus alsinoides* (L.) L.	Convolvulaceae	1119	H	M	C
168	*Ficus benghalensis* L.	Moraceae	1189	T	M	P
169	*Ficus benjamina* L.	Moraceae	1987	T	O	P
170	*Ficus religiosa* L.	Moraceae	*	T	M	P
171	*Fimbristylis albo-viridis* Clarcke	Cyperaceae	*	H	F	C
172	*Fimbristylis bis-umbellata* (Forssk.) Bubani	Cyperaceae	*	H	F	O
173	*Fimbristylis ovata* (Burm.f.) J.Kern	Cyperaceae	*	H	F	O
174	*Fimbrystylis argentia* (Rottb.) Vahl	Cyperaceae	1981	H	F	O
175	*Geodorum densiflorum* (Lam.) Schltr.	Orchidaceae	*	H	O	P
176	*Glinus lotoides* L.	Molluginaceae	*	H	E	C
177	*Gloriosa superba* L.	Liliaceae	*	C	M, O	C
178	*Glossocardia bosvallea* (L.f.) DC.	Asteraceae	*	H	M	O
179	*Gomphrena serrata* L.	Amaranthaceae	1618	H	O	C

180	*Gymnema sylvestre* (Retz.) R. Br. ex Schultes	Asclepiadaceae	*	C	M	O
181	*Hedyotis affinis* Roemer & Schultes	Rubiaceae	*	H		C
182	*Hedyotis aspera* Heyne ex Roth	Rubiaceae	*	H		C
183	*Hedyotis herbacea* L.	Rubiaceae	*	H		C
184	*Hedyotis puberula* (G.Don) Arn. & Pugill.	Rubiaceae	1130	H	M	C
185	*Heliotropium scabrum* Retz.	Boraginaceae	*	H	M	C
186	*Heliotropium strigosum* Willd.	Boraginaceae	*	H	M	C
187	*Hemidesmus indicus* (L.) R.Br. var. *pubescens* (Wight & Arn.) Hook.f.	Asclepiadaceae	*	C	M	O
188	*Heteropogon contortus* (L.) Beauv. ex Roemer & Schultes	Poaceae	1152	H	F	C
189	*Hibiscus lobatus* (Murr.) Kuntze	Malvaceae	*	H	M	C
190	*Hibiscus ovalifolius* (Forssk.) Vahl	Malvaceae	1139	S	M	C
191	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L.	Malvaceae	*	S	O	P
192	*Holoptelea integrifolia* (Roxb.) Planchon	Ulmaceae	*	T	M	C
193	*Hybanthus enneaspermus* (L.) F.V. Muell.	Violaceae	1100	H	M	C
194	*Hygrophila auriculata* (Schum.) Heine	Acanthaceae	1097	H	E	O
195	*Hyptis suaveolens* (L.) Poit.	Lamiaceae	1103	H	M	C
196	*Indigofera caerulea* Roxb.	Fabaceae	*	H		C
197	*Indigofera cordifolia* Heyne ex Roth	Fabaceae	1572	H	M	C
198	*Indigofera linifolia* (L. f.) Retz.	Fabaceae	*	H		C
199	*Indigofera linnaei* Ali	Fabaceae	1156	H	M	C
200	*Indigofera nummulariifolia* (L.) Alston	Fabaceae	1161	H	M	R

201	*Indigofera trita* L. f.	Fabaceae	*	H	M	O
202	*Indoneesiella echioides* (L.) Sreemadh.	Acanthaceae	1155	H	M	O
203	*Ipomoea carnea* Jacq. ssp. *fistulosa* (Choisy) D.Austin	Convolvulaceae	1968	S	O	O
204	*Ipomoea coptica* (L.) Roemer & Schultes	Convolvulaceae	1124	C		C
205	*Ipomoea obscura* (L.) Ker.-Gawl.	Convolvulaceae	1184	C		C
206	*Iseilema laxum* Hackel	Poaceae	1117	H	F	C
207	*Iseilema prostratum* (L.) Nees	Poaceae	*	H	F	C
208	*Jatropha curcas* L.	Euphorbiaceae	*	T	M	P
209	*Justicia glauca* Rottler	Acanthaceae	*	H	F	O
210	*Kyllinga bulbosa* Beauv.	Cyperaceae	*	H	F	C
211	*Kyllinga nemoralis* (Forst. & Forst.f.) Dandy ex Hutchins.	Cyperaceae	*	H	F	O
212	*Lagascea mollis* Cav.	Asteraceae	1160	H	F	C
213	*Lantana camara* L.var. *aculeata* (L.) Mold.	Verbenaceae	*	S	E	C
214	*Lawsonia inermis* L.	Lythraceae	1193	S	M, O	P
215	*Ledebouria revoluta* (L.f.) Jessop (=*Scilla hyacinthina* (Roth) Macbr.)	Asparagaceae	1599	H	M	C
216	*Lepidagathis cristata* Willd.	Acanthaceae	*	H	M	C
217	*Leptadenia reticulata* R. Br.	Asclepiadaceae	1633	C	M	O
218	*Leptochloa fusca* (L.) Kunth	Poaceae	1150	H	F	R
219	*Leucaena latisiliqua* (L.) Gillis (*L.leucocephala* (Lam.) de Wit)	Mimosaceae	1200	T	F	P
220	*Leucas aspera* (Willd.) Link	Lamiaceae	1622	H	M	C
221	*Limnophyton obtusifolium* (L.) Miq.	Alismataceae	*	H	O	P
222	*Lipocarpha chinensis* (Osbeck) Kern	Cyperaceae	*	H	F	O
223	*Lophopogon tridentatus* (Roxb.)	Poaceae	1123	H	F	C

	Hackel					
224	*Ludwigia perennis* L.	Onagraceae	1104	H		O
225	*Madhuca indica* Gmel.	Sapotaceae	*	T	M, E	P
226	*Maerua oblongifolia* (Forsk.) A. Rich	Capparaceae	1960	C	M	R
227	*Mariscus paniceus* (Rottb.) Vahl	Cyperaceae	*	H	F	O
228	*Marsilea minuta* L.	Marsileaceae	*	H		O
229	*Melanocenchris jacquemontii* Jaub.& Spach	Poaceae	1114	H	F	C
230	*Melhania incana* Heyne ex Wight & Arn.	Sterculiaceae	*	H	M	C
231	*Memordica charantia* L.	Cucurbitaceae	1988	C	E	O
232	*Memordica dioica* Roxb. ex Willd.	Cucurbitaceae	1611	C	E	O
233	*Merremia tridentata* (L.) Hallier f.	Convolvulaceae	*	H	M	C
234	*Millingtonia hartensis* L.f.	Bignoniaceae	*	T	O	P
235	*Mirabilis jalapa* L.	Nyctaginaceae	*	H	O	P
236	*Mollugo nudicaulis* Lam.	Molluginaceae	*	H	M	C
237	*Mollugo pentaphylla* L.	Molluginaceae	*	H	M	C
238	*Moringa oleifera* Lam.	Moringaceae	*	T	E	P
239	*Mukia maderaspatana* (L.) M.Roem.	Cucurbitaceae	*	C	M	C
240	*Murdannia edulis* (Stokes) Faden	Commelinaceae	*	H		C
241	*Murdannia nudiflora* (L.) Brenan	Commelinaceae	*	H		C
242	*Nerium oleander* L.	Apocynaceae	1193	S	O	P
243	*Nymphaea pubescens* Willd.	Nymphaeaceae	*	H	O, E	P
244	*Ocimum tenuiflorum* L.	Lamiaceae	*	H	M	C
245	*Oligochaeta ramosa* (Roxb.) Wagenitz	Asteraceae	1157	H	M	O
246	*Opuntia stricta* (Haw.) Haw. var. *dillenii* (Ker-Gawl.) Benson	Crassulaceae	*	H	M, E	O
247	*Oropetium thomaeum* (L.f.) Trin.	Poaceae	*	H		C

248	*Orthosiphon rubicundus* (D.Don) Benth.	Lamiaceae	*	H	M	C
249	*Panicum trypheron* Schultes	Poaceae	1142	H	WR, F	C
250	*Parthenium hysterophorus* L.	Asteraceae	1164	H	M	O
251	*Paspalidium flavidum* (Retz.) Camus	Poaceae	*	H	WR, F	C
252	*Pavonia odorata* Willd.	Malvaceae	*	H	M	C
253	*Pavonia procumbens* (Wall. ex Wight & Arn.) Walp.	Malvaceae	*	H	M	C
254	*Pavonia zeylanica* (L.) Cav.	Malvaceae	1593	H	M	C
255	*Pedalium murex* L.	Pedaliaceae	1614	H	M	O
256	*Peltophorum pterocarpum* (DC.) K. Heyne	Caesaalpinicceae	*	H	O	P
257	*Pentatropis capensis* (L. f.) Bull.	Asclepiadaceae	*	C	M	C
258	*Pergularia daemia* (Forsskal) Chiov.	Asclepiadaceae	1615	C	M	O
259	*Peristrophe paniculata* (Forssk.) Brummitt	Acanthaceae	*	H	M	O
260	*Perotis indica* (L.) Kuntze	Poaceae	1177	H	F	C
261	*Phoenix sylvestris* (L.) Roxb.	Arecaceae	*	T	E, Misc.	R
262	*Phyllanthus amarus* Schum. & Thonn.	Euphorbiaceae	1101	H	M	C
263	*Phyllanthus emblica* L.	Euphorbiaceae	*	T	M, E	P
264	*Phyllanthus maderaspatensis* L.	Euphorbiaceae	1128	H	M	C
265	*Phyllanthus reticulatus* Poir.	Euphorbiaceae	1187	H	M	O
266	*Phyllanthus virgatus* Forst. f.	Euphorbiaceae	1135	H	M	C
267	*Pithecellobium dulci* (Roxb.) Benth.	Mimosaceae	*	T	M, E	P
268	*Plumaria alba* L.	Apocynaceae	*	T	O	P
269	*Plumbago zeylanica* L.	Plumbaginaceae	*	H	M	R
270	*Polycarpaea corymbosa* (L.) Lam.	Caryophyllaceae	1174	H	M	C
271	*Polygala chinensis* L.	Polygalaceae	*	H		C
272	*Polygala elongata* Klein ex Willd.	Polygalaceae	1574	H	M	R

273	*Polygala erioptera* DC.	Polygalaceae	1149	H	M	C
274	*Polygala javana* DC.	Polygalaceae	*	H		C
275	*Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre	Fabaceae	1191	T	M	P
276	*Portulaca oleracea* L.	Portulacaceae	1630	H	E	C
277	*Portulaca pilosa* L.	Portulacaceae	*	H	E	C
278	*Prosopis chilensis* (Molina) Stuntz. (*Prosopis juliflora* (Swartz) DC.)	Mimosaceae	1967	T	F	C
279	*Prosopis cineraria* (L.) Druce (*P. spicigera*)	Mimosaceae	*	T	M	O
280	*Pupalia lappacea* (L.) Juss.	Amaranthaceae	1133	H	M	C
281	*Rhynchosia capitata* DC.	Fabaceae	1154	H	F	C
282	*Rhynchosia minima* (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	*	H	M	C
283	*Rickliella squarrosa* (L.) Raynal	Cyperaceae	1098	H		C
284	*Rivea hypocrateriformis* (Desr.) Choisy	Convolvulaceae	*	C	F	O
285	*Rosa chinensis* Jacq.	Rosaceae	*	S	O	P
286	*Rostellularia crinita* (Nees) Nees	Acanthaceae	*	H		C
287	*Sacciolepis indica* (L.) Chase	Poaceae	*	H	F	R
288	*Samanea saman* (Jacq.) Merr.	Mimosaceae	1970	T	O	P
289	*Sansevieria roxburghiana* Schultes & Schultes f.	Sansveeriaceae	*	H	M	P
290	*Selaginella bryopteris* (L.) Bak.	Selaginellaceae	*	H	M	P
291	*Senna auriculata* (L.) Roxb.	Caesalpiniaceae	1140	S	M	C
292	*Senna siamea* (Lam.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby	Caesalpiniaceae	*	T	O	P
293	*Senna tora* (L.) Roxb.	Caesalpiniaceae	1106	H	M	C
294	*Senna uniflora* (Mill.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby	Caesalpiniaceae	*	H	M	O
295	*Setaria pumila* (Poir.) Roemer & Schultes	Poaceae	1110	H	WR, F	C

296	*Setaria verticillata* (L.) Beauv.	Poaceae	*	H	WR, F	C
297	*Sida acuta* Burm.f.	Malvaceae	1175	S	M	C
298	*Sida cordata* (Burm.f.) Borssum	Malvaceae	1146	H	M	C
299	*Sida cordifolia* L.	Malvaceae	*	S	M	C
300	*Sida ovata* Forssk.	Malvaceae	1182	H	M	C
301	*Sida spinosa* L.	Malvaceae	1170	H	M	O
302	*Solanum surattense* Burm. f.	Solanaceae	*	H	M	O
303	*Solena amplexicaulis* (Lam.) Gandhi	Cucurbitaceae	*	C	M	O
304	*Sopubia delphinifolia* (L.) G. Don	Scrophulariaceae	1166	H		C
305	*Spathodea campanulata* P.Beauv.	Bignoniaceae	1199	T	O	P
306	*Spermacoce hispida* L.	Rubiaceae	*	H		C
307	*Spermacoce latifolia* Aublet	Rubiaceae	1143	H		R
308	*Spermacoce pusilla* Wall.	Rubiaceae	1129	H		C
309	*Sphagneticola trilobata* (L.) Pruski (= *Wedelia trilobata* L.)	Asteraceae	1983	H	O	P
310	*Sporobolus coromandelianus* (Retz.) Kunth	Poaceae	1625	H	F	C
311	*Sterculia foetida* L.	Sterculiaceae	*	T	O	P
312	*Striga asiatica* (L.) Kuntze	Scrophulariaceae	1118	H		C
313	*Stylosanthes fruticosa* (Retz.) Alston	Fabaceae	*	H	F	C
314	*Swietenia mahogani* L.	Meliaceae	*	T	M	P
315	*Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels	Myrtaceae	1198	T	M, E	P
316	*Tabernaemontana divaricata* (L.) R. Br. Ex Roemer & Schultes	Apocynaceae	*	S	O	P
317	*Tagetes erecta* L.	Asteraceae	*	H	O	O
318	*Tamarindus indica* L.	Caesalpiniaceae	1957	T	E	P
319	*Tecoma stans* (L.) Kunth	Bignoniaceae	*	T	O	P
320	*Tectona grandis* L. f.	Verbenaceae	*	T	T	P
321	*Tephrosia pumila* (Lam.) Pers.	Fabaceae	*	H		C
322	*Tephrosia purpurea* (L.) Pers.	Fabaceae	1144	S	M	C

323	*Tephrosia strigosa* (Dalz.) Sant. & Mahesh.	Fabaceae	1571	H		O
324	*Tephrosia villosa* (L.) Pers.	Fabaceae	*	H		C
325	*Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb.ex DC.) Wight & Arn.	Combretaceae	*	T	M	P
326	*Terminalia catappa* L.	Combretaceae	*	T	E	P
327	*Theriophonum minutum* (Willd.) Baillon	Araceae	*	H	O	P
328	*Thuja occidentalis* L.	Cupressaceae	*	S	O	P
329	*Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.) Miers ex Hook.f.& Thoms.	Menispermaceae	1197	C	M	R
330	*Tradescantia spathacea* Sw.	Commelinaceae	*	H	O	P
331	*Tragus roxburghii* Panigr.	Poaceae	1587	H	F	C
332	*Trianthema portulacastrum* L.	Aizoaceae	1332	H	M, E	R
333	*Tribulus terrestris* L.	Zygophyllaceae	1598	H	M, E	C
334	*Trichodesma indicum* (L.) R. Br.	Boraginaceae	1579	H	M	C
335	*Trichodesma sedgwickianum* S.P. Benerjee	Boraginaceae	1183	H	M	R
336	*Trichosanthes tricuspidata* Lour.	Cucurbitaceae	1986	C	M	R
337	*Trichurus monsoniae* (L.f.) C. Towns.	Amaranthaceae	1122	H		C
338	*Tridax procumbens* L.	Asteraceae	*	H	M	C
339	*Triumfetta rhomboidea* Jacq.	Tiliaceae	1165	S		C
340	*Turnera ulmifolia* L.	Terneraceae	*	H	O	P
341	*Tylophora indica* (Burm.f.) Merr.	Asclepiadaceae	*	C	M	O
342	*Urochloa panicoides* Beauv.	Poaceae	1582	H	F	O
343	*Utricularia aurea* Lour.	Lentibulariaceae	*	H		P
344	*Vanda tessellata* (Roxb.) Hook. ex G.Don	Orchidaceae	*	H	O	P
345	*Vanda testacea* (Lindl.) Rchb.f.	Orchidaceae	*	H	O	P
346	*Verbascum chinense* (L.) Santapau	Scrophulariaceae	*	H		R

347	*Vernonia cinerea* (L.) Less.	Asteraceae	1387	H	M	C
348	*Vicoa indica* (L.) DC.	Asteraceae	1102	H	O	C
349	*Vigna aconitifolia* (Jacq.) Marechal	Fabaceae	1159	H	F, WR	O
350	*Vigna trilobata* (L.) Verdc.	Fabaceae	*	H	F, WR	O
351	*Waltheria indica* L.	Sterculiaceae	1137	H	M	C
352	*Wattakaka volubilis* (L.f.) Stapf	Asclepiadaceae	*	C	M	R
353	*Xanthium indicum* Koenig	Asteraceae	1162	S	M	O
354	*Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam. var. *fruticosa* (Haines) Sebastine & Balakr.	Rhamnaceae	1196	S	E	C
355	*Zornia gibbosa* Span.	Fabaceae	1173	H	M	C

*****Not collected, but recorded

Habit: H- Herb; C- Climber; S- Shrub; T-Tree

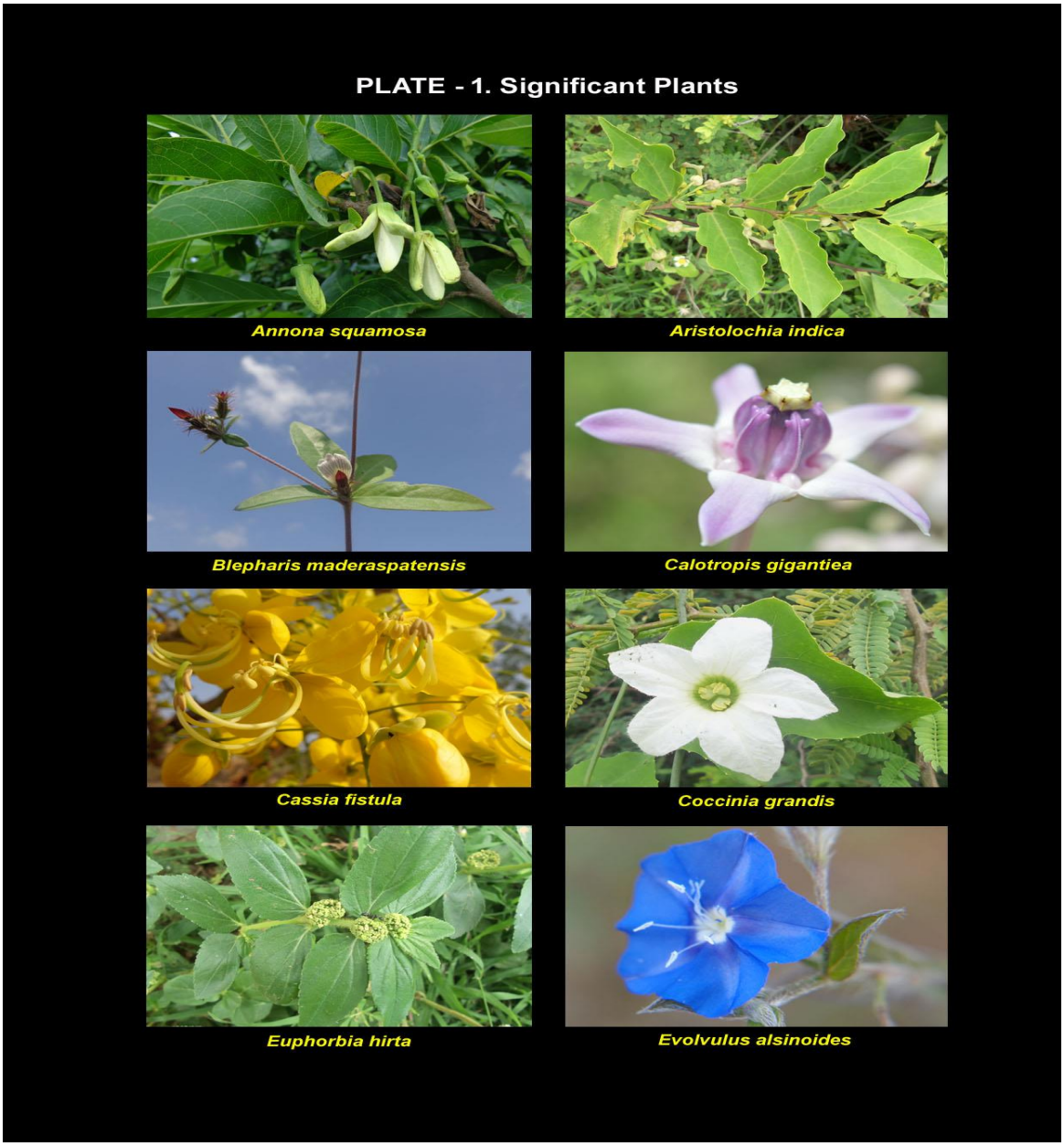
Uses: E- Edible; M- Medicinal; O- Ornamental, T- Timber; F- Fodder; WR- Wild Relative, Misc.-Miscellaneous

Status: C- Common; O- Occasional; R- Rare; P- Planted

Table-2: List of Endemic species recorded in the study

S. No	**Name of the taxon**	**Family**	**Endemism**
1	*Caralluma adscendens* var. *adscendens*	Asclepiadaceae	Peninsular India
2	*Caralluma adscendens* var. *fimbriata*	Asclepiadaceae	Peninsular India
3	*Caralluma stalagmifera*	Asclepiadaceae	Peninsular India
4	*Caralluma stalagmifera* var. *intermedia*	Asclepiadaceae	Peninsular India
5	*Toningia cucullata*	Commelinaceae	Peninsular India
6	*Bulbostylis subspinescens*	Cyperaceae	Peninsular India
7	*Alysicarpus pubescens*	Fabaceae	Peninsular India
8	*Alysicarpus roxburghianus*	Fabaceae	Peninsular India
9	*Crotalaria willdenowiana*	Fabaceae	Peninsular India
10	*Tephrosia strigosa*	Fabaceae	Peninsular India

11	*Andropogon pumilus*	Poaceae	Peninsular India
12	*Arthraxon lanceolatus* var. *echinatus*	Poaceae	Peninsular India
13	*Eragrostis riparia*	Poaceae	Peninsular India
14	*Lophopogon tridentatus*	Poaceae	Peninsular India
15	*Tragus roxburghii*	Poaceae	Peninsular India



A total of 15 endemic taxa are recorded in the present study, all are endemic to Peninsular India (**Table 2**). *Alysicarpus pubescens, Crotalaria willdenowiana* are the note worthy plants recollected after a lapse of 100 years. The significant plants are arranged in **Plate 1** and **Plate 2**.

Economic importance

Based on the secondary literature and local people nearby college surroundings, nearly 313 economically important plants were recorded in the college campus, which includes 50 edible plants (Eg. *Opuntia dellinii*), 151 medicinal plants (Eg. *Tylophora indica*), 83 fodder plants (Eg. *Brachiaria ramosa*), 7 wild relatives to crop plants (Eg. *Setaria verticillata*), 57

ornamentals (Eg. *Crinum latifolium*) and 6 plants with miscellaneous uses (Eg. *Aristida setacea*). A total of 44 plant taxa having more than one economic value.

Conclusion

The plant diversity of 355 species in a 22 acre campus indicates the species richness potential in a genuinely protected area. More than 150 medicinal plants indicate the wealth of the area. The data can be significantly used for generating the interest in conserving the local flora among the students. The effort can be used to raise a full-fledged botanical garden within the campus by which both *in-situ* and *ex-situ* conservation programmes for various species can be undertaken.

Acknowledgements

The authors are thankful to the college authorities for their cooperation in the study and Deccan Regional Circle, Botanical Survey of India, Hyderabad for confirmation of rare taxa.

References

Forman, L. and Bridson, D., (ed.). 1989. The Herbarium Handbook. Royal Botanic Garden, Kew. Pp. 334.

Gamble, J.S. and Fischer, C.E.C., 1915-35. Flora of the Presidency of Madras. London. Pp. 2017.

Jain, S.K. and Rao, R.R., 1977. Hand Book of Field and Herbarium Methods. Today & Tomorrow Printers and Publishers, New Delhi. Pp. 157.

Pullaiah, T., 2015. Flora of Telanagana- 29th state of India. Regency Publications, New Delhi. Pp. 1306.

Raghava Rao, S.R., 1989. Flora of Mahabubnagar District. Ph.D. Thesis. Osmania University, Hyderabad, Pp 552.

Rao, Ravi Prasad, B., 2012. Flora of Sri Krishnadevaraya University Campus. Sri Krishnadevaraya University Publication, Anantapur. Pp. 137

Self-Study Report, 2007. Government Degree and PG College, Wanaparthy. Submitted to National Assessment and Accreditation Council, Bangalore. Pp. 236.

Santapau, H., 1955. Botanical collector's Manual. Calcutta. Pp. 27.

Singh, J.S. 2002. The biodiversity crisis: A multifaceted review. *Current Science*. 82:638-647.